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been made in framing them. Meanwhile, the House is proceeding under the forms of general parliamentary law, just as it did two years ago when the Democrats made such a hullabaloo. What a set of humbugs they are!

## A BRITISH VIEW OF CHILL'S REVOLUTION.

When the revolution broke out in Chili the London Times sent Mr. M. H. Hervey thither as a special correspondent. He is vouchsafed for as a man of the highest integrity and ability, and, as such, he went to Chili to ascertain the facts and report them to that newspaper. It seems the facts did not prove acceptable to the British newspaper, as they did not promote British aims and interests in South America. Therefore, he was silenced and finally recalled, because, as he put it, "he had not lived long enough to accept a commission as descriptive writer for a nitrate king."

But Mr. Hervey saw a great deal, and much that he saw he has put into a book entitled "Dark Days in Chili," which contains valuable information regarding the causes of the revolution. According to Mr. Hervey the opponents of Balmaceda did not accuse him of violating the Constitution, but the unwritten law, which they held to be higher than the Constitution. Balmaceda was the President, chosen by the Liberal party, the first of that side who had ever held the office. While the aristocratic party held the presidency the powers of that office were never called into question. As Mr. Hervey tells the story, it was a conflict between the popular party and the aristocracy. Because of their extravagance many of the so-called aristocracy had fallen into inextricable financial difficulties, and the unfortunate ones looked to the public treasury for support as government officers. These were refused by Balmaceda, and, as a Liberal was sure to succeed him, these people became desperate. The clerical took sides against Balmaceda because he established civil marriages and cut down ecclesiastical revenues. The large foreign element, particularly the British, was hostile because he had intimated that an end must be put to the giving of extensive grants and concessions which had hitherto been made to European syndicates. This made Colonel North, the British nitrate king, his enemy, and Mr. Hervey says that the revolutionists boasted that they were backed by the whole nitrate interest, as well as by the moral support of the British government and navy. He intimates that the nitrate kings furnished the cargo of the Itata and the repeating rifles with which the final defeat of Balmaceda was accomplished.

It has been charged that the American naval officers in Chilean waters were too pronounced in their sympathies for Balmaceda. While Mr. Hervey found that the officers of the Baltimore expressed opinions in favor of Balmaceda, he says that it was because they believed the revolution had been worked up by agitators in behalf of European nitrate syndicates. But if the sympathies of American officers who maintained a strict neutrality was a cause of complaint, what could be said in defense of the British officers? According to Hervey, they made known their sympathies with the revolutionists and extended them aid. British papers have complained that Minister Egan has exceeded his powers. The author gives nothing to sustain this charge, but he may be sure he would if he had been in possession of the proof. On the other hand, he shows that the British minister interfered in an outrageous manner. Three men had been discovered in a plot to blow up one of Balmaceda's ships, and were sentenced to be shot. One of them claimed to be a British citizen, and, despite the fact that he was caught in an act which deprived him of all right to claim the protection of citizenship, Minister Kennedy went to Balmaceda to intercede for the life of the culprit, and threatened the President with personal reprisals should the revolution triumph. Mr. Hervey expresses the British hatred for Minister Egan, calling him "an ill-chosen representative," because he had "stood for many years beyond the pale of British society," as if that fact should have any influence in the selection of a minister to any other government than Great Britain.

Mr. Hervey declares that Balmaceda has a numerous and devoted following with the better class, and that he represented the aspirations of the multitude against an oligarchy. He declares that the revolution was the success of reaction, and this is not the age of reaction. The present government is founded upon a compromise of incompatible elements, and division is sure to come. Balmaceda was crushed by foreign influence. British and German officers virtually created the army of the revolutionists, and the money of British and other European nitrate syndicates supported the revolution. Such, at least, is the opinion of an unprejudiced and evidently intelligent British correspondent.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

There are some people in this country, and a few intelligent ones, who believe that the government could run the 163,000 miles of railroad in the United States much more satisfactorily to the people, and much more economically than the soulless corporations now controlling them can, or rather will. Long arguments have been made to sustain that view, but the opinion has not gained much ground because practical people have learned that, as it has been constituted during its first one hundred years, government has no special capacity for practical business. It hires all its mails carried. All of its river and harbor improvements, all of its public buildings, and nearly all of its war ships have been made by contract with outside parties. The navy-wards of the government are, as a rule, places for repair. Guns are made at the Washington navy-yard, but most of that sort of work is done by individuals. The mails carry bundles cheaper than the express, but it is done at a loss. If these things cannot be done by government employes under government managers cheaper and as well as by private individuals,

it is useless to talk about the management and running of railroads by the government. We are often told that the railways of Germany are owned and operated by the government, and that such management is successful. Prussia has only 13,700 miles of railway, and the latest report shows that it has cost the government \$9,690,000 in excess of the receipts to operate them. If, in a thickly populated country, and on 13,700 miles of line, a practically absolute government fails to make railroads profitable, what would be the result with our 165,000 miles, much of which now scarcely pays running expenses and interest on its bonds? The street railways of London are well managed by private corporations at a profit. In Huddersfield, England, a populous and compact city, the street railways are managed by the city authorities. Last year the cost of running considerably exceeded the receipts, and the tax-payers were compelled to make up the deficit. It would be a big deficit on our railway system, and the chances are that no one would gain by the change except an army of officials and employes. It is one of the reforms which may be left until the country has learned more. Meanwhile, the government might try its hand in stimulating the construction of good roads.

PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

The abundant crops of last year, in connection with other conditions, fully justify the general expectation of good times this year. A curious result of this state of feeling is that in Kansas conservative people are becoming apprehensive that the new era of prosperity now dawning in the State may lead up to another period of town booming and real-estate speculation. A year ago they were in the very depths of the slough of despond, and professional calamitists had no trouble in making people believe that Kansas would never see prosperous days again. Now many persons are expressing the hope that the good times, which are evidently coming, will not result in another era of real-estate speculation. It is not likely that "the burnt child fears the fire," and communities which have passed through that experience are not apt to court it again. Almost every Western State and most Western cities have to pass through one such experience, but they are not likely to pass through a second if they can possibly avoid it. Kansas can stand a good deal of prosperity during the next few years without any fear of inducing a period of real-estate speculation like that of a few years ago. The conditions which led to inflated prices of farm lands and to the booming of new towns have passed away, never to return. The farms are there and the towns are there, and the country and cities will continue to grow, but will be a healthy and not a forced growth. The towns may not grow very fast during the next few years, because, owing to speculative methods, they are already far in advance of the development of the country, but the country will eventually overtake them, and they will come out all right unless they are so unfortunate as to be caught again in the cyclone of speculation. What Kansas needs now is rest and healthy growth.

## FREE DELIVERY FOR THE COUNTRY.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution comes to the front in a double-leaded editorial demanding the extension of the free-delivery system for rural districts. As before a free delivery for towns or villages of five hundred inhabitants and the rural districts, the Constitution is in favor of the latter, and gives the following reasons:

This proposition is almost too plain to require argument. In the towns the people are all collected together within easy walking distance of the postoffice, and are able to post their letters and call for their mail once or twice a day without losing time from their work or business. But out in the country among the farmers it is very different. When they go to town for their mail they lose time and labor, and the wear and tear of their conveyances should also be considered. There are other strong arguments in favor of free rural mail delivery. It would increase correspondence and cause more newspapers and periodicals to circulate out in the country. Such results would be educational. First-class mail facilities would make the dwellers on lonely farms and plantations more intelligent and better educated. They would be brought in touch with the progress of the great world. They could be made more capable of improving their condition. Naturally, all this would tend to remove the distaste which many people have for farm life, and the country would become more thickly settled. Give the farmers this convenience and the inevitable effect will be more and better schools, more prosperous conditions and a more prosperous business and industrial outlook.

There is a deal of sound sense in the foregoing; and, in assuming, as the Constitution does, that "the mail service is not run for revenue, but for the convenience of the whole people," those who set themselves about refuting it will find they have undertaken no easy task. To at least one-third the people of the country the postoffice is as distant that it requires from one to three hours' time to avail themselves of its privileges every day. The result is that they only "get the mail once a week."

## A DAILY PAPER, FOR ALL THE DAYS EXCEPT THE LAST, would be of little account, and market reports can be of no value whatever. As the Constitution says, isolation is one of the great objections to farm life. Once it was the severity of the labor, but now that is largely obviated by labor-saving machinery. The objection now most heard is that "the farm is out of the world." It is out of the world chiefly because it is out of regular and frequent communication with the town. Have the mails distributed from the postoffice once a day and letters collected at the same time, and this objection will be set aside. In proportion to the numbers, the country contains more really intelligent people who would appreciate a daily paper than the city, and yet it is comparatively rare that one is found in the home of a farmer; the reason is the great inconvenience of getting such a paper from the postoffice regularly. Mr. O'Donnell, Republican, of Michigan, has presented in the House a bill providing for a free delivery for rural communities, and a Washington telegram says that it will receive the support of the Republicans very generally in both branches. Now, if the Constitution can induce its large majority in the House to support the

measure and deliver it out of the hands of the skindivvy variety of statesmen, like Holman, it can claim for its party half the glory of the adoption of a measure the usefulness of which cannot well be overestimated.

## MISREPRESENTING THE SILVER ACT.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, in a recent issue, makes the following statement regarding the operations of the Sherman silver act of 1890:

"The United States will do much better for itself than it has been doing for the people of the world by the silver act of 1890. The money required to purchase 50,000,000 ounces of silver annually in connecting its water highways and giving the people cheap transportation, by putting the same sum into silver to be idle and useless in the treasury vaults."

The Journal does not wish to appear censorious, but it does think that it is high time that such newspapers as the Dispatch should give their readers a correct idea of the workings of the silver act of 1890, which the above is not. The United States does not permanently expend a dollar in the purchase of silver bullion. The government purchases 4,500,000 ounces a month, at the market price, and pays for the same by an issue of legal-tender silver notes to the bullion value of the metal. At most, the first installment necessary to purchase the first 4,500,000 ounces is all the money that the government can possibly have invested in the transaction, amounting to about \$4,500,000. It amounts, however, to simply taking and putting away a certain number of ounces of silver bullion and issuing notes to its intrinsic value. Nevertheless, one of the papers of the country, which can claim to have more than average intelligence, gives its readers to understand that the money to purchase 50,000,000 ounces of silver bullion is taken out of the treasury, presumably not less than \$50,000,000 a year. Such a statement is as misleading as a statement well can be, and it concerns so important a subject that it is of the utmost importance to have the fact stated.

## HOLMAN IS NOT ALONE.

The New York Morning Advertiser, a paper with a weakness to be on the Democratic side, prints an editorial headed "Sand-bag Holman" and two paragraphs of a rather scurrilous flavor. This is the way the Advertiser begins its Holman editorial:

"When candidate William S. Holman sets out upon his occasional electioneering tour through Dearborn county, Indiana, he places a few ears of corn under his buggy to bait his faithful stable hand to the other receptacle or two under the seat contains bait for himself, and thus equipped, is ready for at least a week's hard driving."

It then says that his recent resolutions in the House indicate that he proposes to restrict the necessary expenditures of the government "to a point ruinous to the business of the country"—that, as chairman of the appropriations committee, he "has ears of corn and cold ham under the buggy-seat." It recalls his recent interview, in which he indicated that he was opposed to so much expenditure for the navy and coast defenses, declaring that cheap sand-bags had years ago proved the best defense. While Mr. Holman deserves to be criticized and ridiculed as a man who insists that statesmanship is in saving half-dollars, it is but fair to add that his whole party in the House voted for the resolutions declaring his policy, and deserve all of the criticism and irony that the Advertiser bestows upon Holman.

In case we should have war with Chili and at its close dictate terms of peace, as of course we would, it might be an opportune time for the United States to acquire a coaling station and point of naval rendezvous in the South Pacific. The island of Juan Fernandez, the veritable Robinson Crusoe's island, would be a good place for this. It lies about four hundred miles west of Valparaiso in the open Pacific. It has a fine harbor, delightful climate, productive soil, and is capable of being fortified to any desired extent. It is owned by Chili, but she makes no use of it. When the Nicaragua canal is completed a United States naval station on this island might prove very useful in protecting American interests.

If Chili tries to blockade the Straits of Magellan against the passage of United States vessels there will be a fight. Those straits are a world's highway, over which Chili has no control. An attempt on her part to close them against United States vessels would be tantamount to a declaration of war. A naval officer at Washington is reported as saying that inside of ten days the Miantonomoh will start for Valparaiso; that she will be joined by the Atlanta and the Chicago, and that they will pass through the Straits of Magellan. He is said to have added: "If there is any obstruction there it will be swept out of the way." That is right.

NEWSPAPERS of the mugwump variety, always ready to belittle their own country, are making haste to say that the United States in a war with Chili will be likely to fare ill and that such a measure is unwise. Yet these same papers are the ones to make loudest complaints in time of peace of the indignities that American citizens are frequently made to suffer in foreign countries owing to the prevailing belief that this government will not resent such insults. Under this administration that time-honored belief is likely to receive a jolt, mugwump protests to the contrary notwithstanding.

GOVERNOR CHASE spent a part of Saturday and Sunday in Michigan City visiting the penitentiary, and preaching in the Congregational Church, on Sunday, to a large congregation. He also conducted services in the penitentiary. The Michigan City News says:

"He gave the prisoners an excellent talk, which they seemed to appreciate very much. During the day the Governor held private conversations with a number of the inmates regarding their applications for pardons and other matters which they desired to call his attention to. What effect the interviews will have is hard to judge, but it is understood that as a result of his visit at least a number will be liberated soon."

The Governor received many attentions from the citizens of Michigan City, and from there went to South Bend, where he was handsomely entertained by Hon. Clem Studebaker.

It is not too soon for music lovers in Indiana to take notice of the fact that the May Music Festival in this city next spring will be the finest ever held here, and finer

than any other similar entertainment to be held in any other Western city. The managers have been fortunate in securing some of the greatest musical celebrities of the day, including Madame March-Madi, Miss Margaret Reid, Campanini and others, who with Walter Damrosch's orchestra, will make a combination of attractions seldom equaled. It speaks well for the musical taste of the people of this city and other parts of the State that they are so willing to support high-class entertainments of this kind. They are in the best sense educational, a good thing for the city and for the people. Lovers of music in Indiana who wish to enjoy the greatest treat of the coming season need not look beyond the capital of their own State.

## A WASHINGTON SPECIAL to the Louisville Courier-Journal says:

Mr. Kinney Ray, of Indiana, has been appointed by Chairman Holman a messenger to the approaching session of the place from \$1,500 per year. Ray is a relative of Judge Holman.

The way that man Holman looks out for the public interests is truly admirable.

## To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What was Lincoln's definition of a republic, and what is the difference between the republics of France, Mexico and the United States?

Lincoln once referred to "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." France has a President elected by the Senate and Deputies for seven years, but his functions are more like those of a constitutional king. He does not appoint the Cabinet, but the Ministry is made by some leader who represents the majority of the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is partly chosen by the people and partly by the Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies corresponds to our House of Representatives, and the membership is chosen by the people. It practically shapes the government, as it makes the Ministers, that is, its majority does. There are no State Governors as in the United States. Mexico elects a President and Vice-president by popular vote, also a Congress, and the States have Governors and local legislatures like the United States. The President in the United States is chosen by the electoral vote of States equal in number to its Senators and Representatives. He makes his Cabinet, and, whatever Congress may be, the President is the administration. The Senate is chosen by State legislatures, the House by the people. All local regulations and matters of local police are reserved to the States, each of which has a government and a Legislature.

## To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Use the election of the President goes to the House, does each member vote? On the present basis how would Indiana's vote go? L. H. M.

Lincoln "freed" the House voted by States. On the present basis Indiana's vote would be cast for a Democrat, because a majority of the State's Representatives were chosen by that party.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Difference of Opinion.

"Did you ever write any 'Beautiful Snow' poetry?"

"I tried it once, but the editor pronounced it beautiful snow."

## His Regular Task.

"Wonder what the immortal bard got his ideas that all the world's a stage?"

"From mythology, I guess. You know Atlas used to hold it up right along."

## Management.

The girl—the new boarder thinks he ought to have another pat-o' butter with his cakes of morning."

"Hush—hush! He don't get it. Give him two cakes instead of three."

## His Antipathy.

Honory Higley—They said that the paper does—that any common, ordinary individual can find some distinguished man 'at looks like him—or 'at he looks like, to put it more correct. I ain't never seen the one 't looks like me yet."

"Scarry Watson—No, I guess not. Fore ole Jones is dead these many years, now."

## Not Improvised.

"Aha! You heard a dime from me to get a meal, and here I find you buying a drink with it!" exclaimed the experimental philanthropist.

"Not much you don't," answered the object, throwing a dollar on the bar. "That there dime o' yours mebbe won't be spent for a week. I'm not one o' them as spends their money as soon as they earns it."

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE late Cardinal Manning was the first Englishman to receive the scarlet hat since the time of Cardinal Wolsey and the Reformation. His immediate predecessor, Cardinal Wiseman, was of Irish birth. Dr. Abbott says that if Adam had saved the world for six thousand years, and had found no bank to give him interest, he would have saved less than Cornelius Vanderbilt is worth to-day. "Yet these two men are brothers!"

AMONG the exhibits to be made at the world's fair by a Paris jewelry establishment will be the extraordinary "blue diamond," which is almost unique in the world of precious stones, and two of the Mazarin diamonds, and they were bequeathed by a named by that name to Louis XIV. who made them the nucleus of the afterward famous crown jewels. At the sale of the royal collection two or three years ago the other five passed into the hands of private purchasers.

It was a singular complaint that was lately brought against the ministry of the late Y. G. Sheedy, a Presbyterian clergyman in Bridgeville, Pa. The congregation found fault with him because he refused to praise the dead of his parish as much as the relatives remaining desired. He declined to do so, and the parishioners were underserving of even a kindly notice, and he resigned his office. This incident raises the question of the duty of a clergyman when he is called upon to bury a person of notoriously evil life. The Episcopalians escape such possible embarrassments.

A LONDON bookseller was recently caught napping. He advertised a rare old volume for 20 shillings, which was worth perhaps double that number of pounds. An occasional customer called two days after the catalogue had been published, and asked with an unconcerned face, but trembling nerves, to be allowed to purchase the treasure. The salesman smiled, and said that he was too late. He added, moreover, that on the day after the publication of the catalogue no fewer than five hundred letters had been sent to the firm for the rarity. The lucky man whose letter was first opened secured the prize.

MR. W. W. COLBY, Attorney-general for the prosecution, in Indian's extradition claims, has sent to President Harrison the following self-explanatory letter: "I take pleasure in sending you a product of the labor of a resident of the Western plains in the shape of a riding-bridle and whip made of twisted hide, the latter made of a buffalo from hair taken from Linden Tree, the historic Arabian stallion presented to Gen. G. Greaves by the Sultan of Turkey, and now owned by me. Please accept this as a sample of the skill and artistic taste of the Westerns of what was formerly known as the Great American desert."

COLONEL McCLELLAN, of Philadelphia, states that, after the battle of Shiloh, he went to Abraham Lincoln and urged him to remove Grant from his command and send him home to Galena. Lincoln remained silent for a long time, and at last gathered himself up in his chair, and, with great earnestness, said: "I can't spare this man; he fights." Lincoln had never met Grant, and had no personal feeling in the matter, but had settled it in his own mind that Grant was the right man in the right place. Colonel McClellan says that he concluded it would be unwise to attempt to unsettle Lincoln's determination.

## NOT ACCORDING TO THE FACTS

Report of the Chilean Promoter Fiscal on the Attack on American Sailors.

Glaring Effort to Ignore the Testimony of Witnesses Who Showed Conclusively that the Shooting Was Done by the Police.